

LORENTZ FORCE LAW
 $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
 $r = mv/qB$ (cyclotron formula)
 $\omega = qB/m$
 direction of motion is $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

BIOT SAVART LAW
 $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r^2} d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}$
 $\vec{F} = \int (d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}) dl$

MAGNETIC VECTOR POTENTIAL
 $A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} d\vec{l}$
 $\vec{B} = \nabla A \times \hat{r}$
 $\vec{B} = \nabla A \times \hat{r}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

EM WAVES
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

EMF
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
 $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

GAUSS'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{enc}/\epsilon_0$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{enc}/\epsilon_0$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

EM WAVES
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 $S = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

EMF
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

Problem 1.53 Check the divergence theorem for the function $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\vec{r}$ in the volume of a sphere of radius R .
Answer: $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 6r^2$, $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{A} = 8\pi R^3$, $\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV = 8\pi R^3$.

Problem 1.54 Check Stokes' theorem using the function $\vec{F} = (y^2 - z^2)\vec{i} + (x^2 - z^2)\vec{j} + (x^2 - y^2)\vec{k}$ in the volume of a cube of side a .
Answer: $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$, $\int_V \nabla \times \vec{F} dV = 0$.

Problem 1.56 Compute the line integral of $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\vec{r}$ along the triangular path in the xy -plane with vertices at $(0,0,0)$, $(1,0,0)$, and $(0,1,0)$.
Answer: $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{3}$.

Problem 2.3 Find the electric field a distance z above one end of a straight line segment of length L carrying charge λ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{L}{z^2} + \frac{L^2}{2z^3} \right]$.

Problem 2.4 Find the electric field a distance z above the center of a square loop (side a) carrying uniform line charge λ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{4a}{z^2} + \frac{4a^3}{z^3} \right]$.

Problem 2.5 Find the electric field a distance z above the center of a circular loop of radius r carrying uniform line charge λ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{2\pi r}{z^2} + \frac{2\pi r^3}{z^3} \right]$.

Problem 2.6 Find the electric field a distance z above the center of a flat circular disk of radius R carrying uniform surface charge σ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right]$.

Problem 2.9 $E = k\sigma r^2$. Find the charge density ρ as a function of r .
Answer: $\rho = \frac{2k\sigma}{r}$.

Problem 2.10 Find the electric field through the shaded side of a cube of side a carrying uniform surface charge σ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\sigma a}{2\epsilon_0}$.

Problem 2.11 electric field spherical shell radius R in $\vec{E} = 0$.
Answer: $E = \frac{\sigma R^2}{r^2}$.

Problem 2.13 field a distance z above the center of a circular loop of radius r carrying uniform line charge λ .
Answer: $E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{2\pi r}{z^2} + \frac{2\pi r^3}{z^3} \right]$.

Problem 2.14 field sphere $\rho = kr$.
Answer: $E = \frac{k}{2\epsilon_0} r^2$.

Problem 2.42 $E(r) = \frac{A}{r} + B \sin \theta \cos \phi$.
Answer: $A = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$, $B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$.

Problem 2.21 potential solid sphere $\rho = \frac{q}{4\pi R^3}$.
Answer: $V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3R^2 - r^2}{2R} \right]$.

Problem 2.22 potential long straight wire λ .
Answer: $V = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)$.

Problem 2.27 potential solid cylinder ρ .
Answer: $V = \frac{\rho}{4\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3R^2 - r^2}{2} \right]$.

Problem 2.34 concentric spherical shells q_1, q_2 .
Answer: $E = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ for $r < R_1$, $E = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ for $R_1 < r < R_2$, $E = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ for $r > R_2$.

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

INDUCTANCE
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

AMPERE'S LAW
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$ <